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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: P. Schultz et al.

Attorney Docket No.: CHIR116472

Application No.: 09/707,548

Group Art Unit: 1624

Filed: November 6, 2000

Examiner: M. Berch

Title: INHIBITORS OF GLYCOGEN SYNTHASE 3 KINASE

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AMENDMENT

Seattle, Washington 98101

November 7, 2001

TO THE COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS:

In response to the Examiner's action mailed May 9, 2001, please amend the above-captioned application as follows:

In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 16, to read as follows:

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B+

The term "alkyl" as used herein refers to saturated hydrocarbon radicals containing from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, inclusive. Alkyl radicals may be straight or branched. Exemplary alkyl radicals include n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, n-dodecyl, 2-dodecyl, 3,5-diethylcyclohexyl, duryl, and the like. The term "lower alkyl" as used herein refers to straight or branched chain hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, and the like. "Alkoxy" refers to radicals of the formula -OR, where R is alkyl as defined above: "lower alkoxy" refers to alkoxy radicals wherein R is lower alkyl. "Hydroxy-lower alkyl" refers to radicals of the formula HO-R-, where R is lower alkylene of 1 to 8 carbons, and may be straight, branched, or cyclic. "Hydroxy-lower alkoxy" refers to radicals of the formula HO-R-O-, where R is lower alkylene of 1 to 8 carbons, and may be straight, branched, or cyclic. "Lower alkoxy-lower alkyl" refers to groups of the formula  $R_aO-R_b-$ , where  $R_a$  and  $R_b$  are each independently lower alkyl.

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